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Weſtminſter, March 24.

HER Majeſty came this Day to the Houſe of Peers; and being in Her Royal Robes ſeated on the Throne, with the uſual Solemnity, Mr. *Aſton*, Deputy Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a Meſſage from Her Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, requiring their Attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, Her Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to

An Act for laying certain Duties upon Candles, and certain Rates upon Monies to be given with Clerks and Apprentices, towards raiſing Her Majeſty's Supply for the Year One thouſand ſeven hundred and ten.

An Act to explain ſo much of the Act for Prohibiting the Exportation of Corn, Malt, Meal, Flower, Bread, Biſcuit and Starch, and Low Wines, Spirits, Worts and Waſh drawn from Malted Corn, by which Act the ſaid Commodities are admitted to be carried from the Iſle of Wight *to ſeveral Markets, and for giving Liberty to Export certain Quantities of Oatmeal, for the Uſes of the* Britiſh *Hoſpitals beyond the Seas.*

An Act to continue the Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.

An Act for Repairing and Amending the Highways leading from Seven Oaks *to* Woodſgate *and* Tunbridge-Wells *in the County of* Kent.

An Act for the more effectual Proviſion for the Poor in the Town of Kingſton *upon* Hull.

An Act for making a convenient Dock or Baſin at Leverpoole, *for the Security of all Ships Trading to and from the ſaid Port of* Leverpoole.

And alſo to Two Private Bills.

Copenhagen, March 15. N. S. On the 9th Inſtant the Swediſh Army in Schonen was within three quarters of a Swediſh Mile of the Daniſh Army, which was then advantageouſly encamped before Elſinburg, having a Moraſs and a Village on the Right Wing, and a River and a Wood on the Left. On the 10th in the Morning Lieutenant-General Rantzau, who had the chief Command of the Daniſh Army, having received Intelligence that the Swedes were moving towards him, drew up his Forces in order of Battel, and diſpoſed them in two Lines; in the firſt were twenty two Squadrons and fourteen Battalions, ten of which Battalions were poſted in the Center, and the other four were mixed interchangeably with the Squadrons on each Wing. Major General Echſted commanded the Center, Major-General Rotheſtein the Right Wing, and Major General Dewitz the Left. The ſecond Line conſiſted of eight Battalions and three Squadrons on each Wing, and was commanded by Major-General Brogdorf, and the Prince of Heſſe-Philipſdale, a Brigadier. In this Order the Daniſh Army advanced from their advantageous Camp into a Plain ſituated at a ſmall diſtance, where they found the Enemy preparing for the Engagement, but their Army was not entirely formed into Order of Battle; for at that time the Left Wing was filing up to them through a Wood. This being obſerved by the Danes, Orders were immediately given to their Horſe to advance, and begin the Attack. Colonel Meurner, who commanded the Daniſh Horſe-Guards on the Right Wing, was commanded to attack eight Squadrons of the Swediſh Cavalry, which had been drawn up into a Body by Lieutenant-General Broenſchiold (who commanded the Left Wing of the Swediſh Army) as ſoon as he ſaw the Danes advancing towards him, the reſt of the Wing not being yet formed. After a ſharp Engagement, wherein the Colonel and Major of the Daniſh Dragoons were killed, Colonel Meurner broke and diſordered thoſe eight Squadrons, and pierced as far as the ſecond Line of the Swediſh Army. In that Action the Danes took Lieutenant-General Broenſchiold Priſoner, and carried off three Standards from the Enemy. The Swedes however ſoon recovered their Diſorder, and being much ſuperior to the Danes in Number, ſurrounded the Daniſh Horſe-Guards on all ſides, who were not ſeconded by ſix Squadrons of Dragoons that had Orders to ſupport them, the Commanding Officers being killed in the firſt Onſet. The Major of the Horſe-Guards was killed, and moſt of the other Officers wounded, and rendered incapable of doing further Service, or continuing in the Action. The Colonel having alſo received ſeveral Wounds in his Head, was forced to be carried off. The Swedes having thus over-powered and defeated the Daniſh Horſe advanced towards their Foot, and forming themſelves in the ſpaces which had been before poſſeſſed by the Daniſh Cavalry, they attacked them on all ſides. The Daniſh Infantry defended themſelves for ſome time with great Obſtinacy, but were at laſt obliged to retire with a very conſiderable Loſs; the Regiment of Guards having carried off only eighty Men, and that of the Prince Royal but thirty five. The ſecond Line made very little reſiſtance, the Regiment of Guards was the laſt that left the Field, and they retreated in very good Order. The Left Wing of the Danes did not ſuffer in this Action as much as the Right; for the Swedes believing that the Danes would have made their greateſt Efforts on the Right Wing, had placed their greateſt Strength on the Left; whereas the Danes had equally divided their Forces between the two Wings, which happening to be unfortunately ſeparated by a Marſhy Ground, could not ſuccour each other. Major-General Rotheſtein paſſing from one Wing to another, his Horſe fell into a Bog, and he ſaved himſelf with great Difficulty. The Danes had but four thouſand Horſe before the Battel, whereas the Swedes are reckoned to have been ten thouſand Horſe and ſixteen thouſand Foot. The Daniſh Squadrons and Battalions not being compleat, their Loſs is not exactly known, but the remains of their Army are ſuppoſed to be ſix thouſand Foot and two thouſand Horſe. The Swedes have taken above eighty Officers Priſoners. Lieutenant-General Rantzau received a Contuſion on his Breaſt, and was carried the Night after the Engagement to Elſinore. The Danes being retired after the Battel to Elſinburg, the Swedes advanced the next Day before that Place, and General Steenbock immediately ſent a Colonel to Summon them to Surrender themſelves Priſoners of War, offering to let them keep their Baggage; to which Terms the Danes refuſed to ſubmit, but would have Capitulated for free leave to withdraw all their Forces from Elſinburg to Elſinore. Hereupon the Swedes raiſed a Battery to play on the Bridge of Elſinburg, in order to hinder the Danes from Tranſporting their Troops to this ſide; yet notwithſtanding, by the aſſiſtance of ſome Dutch Veſſels that lay in the Sound, the remains of the Horſe-Guards were forthwith brought over to Elſinore, and arrived there on the 13th, being to the Number of one hundred and fifty, with one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one Enſign; all the reſt of the Dragoons, and thoſe that are left of the Foot-Guards, are already brought over, and the Daniſh Forces at Elſinburg are making Entrenchments in order to ſecure the Retreat of the reſt. Theſe Troops are placed in three Ranks, and are to file off by degrees; the Regiment of Tunen has Orders to ſtay the laſt. Several Veſſels are ſent from hence to tranſport thoſe Forces, and four Frigots and two Bomb Veſſels are commanded to that Place, in order to play on the Battery the Swedes have raiſed againſt the Bridge of Elſinburg, and thereby facilitate the Tranſportation. In the mean time Mony hath been ſent to Elſinburg, to encourage the Soldiers to Defend themſelves in caſe they ſhould be attacked, which the Swedes not having hitherto attempted, it is thought that their Infantry muſt have ſuffered very much in the Battel. General Cormaillion, who was ſent over to Schonen on the firſt Advice we received of the Defeat of our Army, returned from Elſinburg on the 13th having left the chief Command of the Army to Major-General Dewitz. The Prince of Heſſe Philipſdale is likewiſe returned from thence, as is alſo Major-General Echſted by the King's Orders, he being a Native of Swediſh Pomerania. Colonel Meurner who commanded the Horſe-Guards is alſo brought here, with the Swediſh Lieutenant-General whom he took Priſoner at the Battel. Several Daniſh Officers who were wounded and taken Priſoners are arrived at Elſinore, having been releaſed upon their Paroles.

Copenhagen, March 25. N. S. In the Night of the 15th Inſtant, all the Daniſh Troops retired from Elſinburg, on Board the Ships appointed to tranſport them

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